

I do not propose to discuss here the deaths from tuberculosis and enteritis among monkeys and birds; the figures given in the appended table are sufficiently striking, and point to the necessity of increased effort to diminish these diseases.

Finally, attention may be directed to the following points of special pathological interest:—

- i. The rarity of new growths, of which but two instances occurred, viz., an epithelioma in a Puma, and a columnar-celled adenoma in a Monkey.
- ii. The occurrence, in the case of the Sheep with “cerebral tumour” caused by hydatids, of perforation of the vault of the skull, due to intracranial pressure with the absence of optic neuritis of such a degree as to be detected on careful examination of the back of eye with a hand-lens. Attention may also be directed to the absence of any marked limb-weakness in this case until very shortly before death.
- iii. The existence in the Gardens of a chronic disease in birds, mycosis, with well-marked post-mortem signs due to invasion of the tissues by a mould, *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

2. A Monograph of the Coleoptera of the Genus *Sciobius* Schh. (Curculionidæ). By GUY A. K. MARSHALL, F.Z.S.

[Received December 8, 1905.]

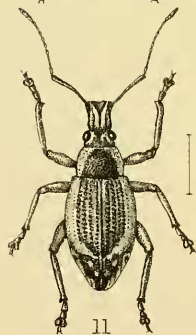
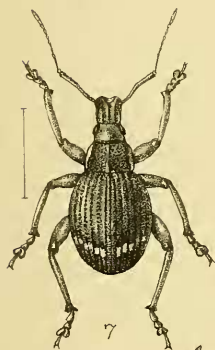
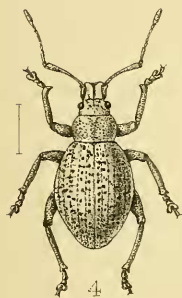
(Plates XVIII. & XIX.*)

The genus *Sciobius* was established by Schönherr in 1826 (Disp. Meth. p. 197) for the reception of *Curculio tottus* Sparrm. and *C. pullus* Sparrm.

In 1834 Gyllenhal described two species, *griseus* and *porcatus*, the latter, however, being merely the ♀ of *tottus*. In 1843 Boheman published descriptions of eleven more species, principally from the collections of Drège and of Ecklon & Zeyher; adding yet another in 1845 from Wahlberg's collection. Of the former series, three forms must be regarded as synonyms. In 1862 Wollaston described a single species, *paivanus*, taken by Welwitsch in Angola, but it is doubtful whether the insect has been rightly included in this genus. In 1871 Fåhræus added six more species to the list, all of which had been captured by the distinguished Swedish explorer, Wahlberg.

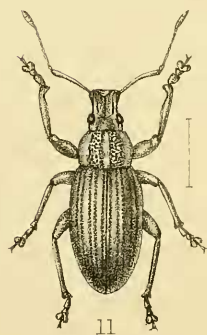
The present paper contains descriptions of no less than twenty-two additional species, which must provisionally be regarded as new; thus giving a total of forty species exclusive of Wollaston's doubtful insect.

* For explanation of the Plates, see p. 276.



Horace Knight del. et lith.

West, Newman imp.



Horace Knight del. et lith.

West, Newman imp.

Three other species have been erroneously ascribed to this genus, namely:—

(1) *S. subnodosus* Woll. (Ann. Nat. Hist. (3) ix. 1869, p. 416). The insect was described from St. Helena, and I have examined the types in the Wollaston collection in the British Museum. The species is clearly identical with *Phlyctinus callosus* Boh., which is a common vineyard and garden pest in many parts of Cape Colony, and it is probable that it was accidentally imported thence to St. Helena.

(2) *S. geniculatus* Fst., which has proved to be identical with *Siteutes albicinctus* Fst. (vide Stett. ent. Zeit. lviii. p. 70).

(3) *S. mus* Fst. Through the kindness of Dr. Walther Horn, I possess two examples of this species from the Ukami Mts., in German East Africa. They certainly do not belong to the genus *Sciobius*, nor even to Lacordaire's tribe of "Otorhynchides vrais," owing to the enclosed corbels of their posterior tibiae. The species is really referable to the tribe Oosomides, and agrees extremely well with both the description and figure of *Sphrigodes margaritaceus* Gerst. (v. d. Decken's Reisen, Glied. p. 226, t. xi. f. 6), with which it is probably synonymous.

From all other genera of the Otorhynchinae (except *Calypptops* and *Phlyctinus*) *Sciobius* may be distinguished by the following combination of characters:—the metasternum is very short; the three intermediate segments of the abdomen are subequal in length; the corbels of the posterior tibiae are entirely open; the tarsal claws are quite free; and the second joint of the funicle is always longer, and usually much longer, than the first.

Phlyctinus Schl., which contains but a single species, *callosus* Boh., may be readily distinguished owing to its having the apex of the rostrum entire (whereas in *Sciobius* it is deeply incised), and also by its very prominent eyes, which are in the form of obtuse cones directed backwards, while their facetting is distinctly coarser than in *Sciobius*. On the other hand, *Calypptops* Schl. is much more closely allied to the latter genus, and indeed the only distinctive character would appear to be the two elevations on the forehead above the eyes. I have not had an opportunity of examining the unique species, *C. granosus* Boh., but judging from the description and from Lacordaire's figure, it evidently presents a great affinity to some of the larger *Sciobii*, which, moreover, in several instances show distinct traces of the supra-ocular elevations. It is therefore not impossible that the genus may have to be incorporated with *Sciobius*.

Certain species of the genus *Systates* Gerst. and *Isaniris* Thom. present a superficial resemblance to some of the more slender *Sciobii*, while *Mitophorus* Gerst. recalls the more rotund species. But all these three genera may be differentiated by their tarsal claws which are connate (at the base only), and by their antennae, in which the first two joints of the funicle are either equal or the first is longer than the second.

If we exclude *S. paivanus* Woll., the genus *Sciobius* as here

defined is restricted to the extra-tropical portions of South-east Africa, including the Transvaal, Zululand, Natal, Orange River Colony and Cape Colony east of about 25° E. Long. The following table will give an idea of the relative distribution of the species as at present known :—

Species.	Cape.	Natal.	Zululand.	Transvaal.	O.R.C.
<i>granosus</i> .....	.....	*	*	
<i>cultratus</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>cinereus</i>	*				
<i>obesus</i> .....	.....	*	.....	*
<i>dealbatus</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>cognatus</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>opalinus</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>impressicollis</i>	*				
<i>brevicollis</i> .....	.....	*	*	*
<i>bistrigicollis</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>oneili</i>	*				
<i>granipennis</i>	*				
<i>planipennis</i>	*	*			
<i>lateralis</i>	*				
<i>tenuicornis</i> .....	.....	*	*	
<i>latipennis</i>	*				
<i>aciculatifrons</i>	*	*			
<i>barkeri</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>scapularis</i>	*				
<i>griseus</i>	*				
<i>pullus</i>	*				
<i>pollinosus</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>marginatus</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>spatulatus</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>peringueyi</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	*
<i>viduus</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	*
<i>pondo</i>	*				
<i>tottus</i> .....	*	.....	.....	.....	*
<i>muricatus</i>	*				
<i>angustus</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	*
<i>panzanus</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>schönlandi</i>	*				
<i>viridis</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	*
<i>nanus</i>	*				
<i>prasinus</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>vittatus</i> .....	.....	.....	.....	*
<i>arrowi</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>horni</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>wahlbergi</i> .....	.....	*		
<i>squamulosus</i>	*				
Totals	17	20	3	7	1

The predominance of Natal in point of species is doubtless due to the fact that the Colony has been much better worked, as a whole, than the other areas. When the fauna of the Transkei and Pondoland is better known, it will probably be found that the genus attains its greatest development in Cape Colony. Similarly Zululand and the Transvaal will certainly yield many additional forms. Owing to the large tracts of treeless country in the Orange River Colony the genus is not likely to be well represented there; and although Dr. H. Brauns has kindly sent me a number

of Curculionidæ from both Bothaville and Hoopstad, there was not a single *Sciobius* among them.

Of the comparatively few species with whose habits I am acquainted, the majority feed on low trees and shrubs; and on the Natal coast *brevicollis* and *bistrigicollis* are among the commonest beetles to be obtained by general beating. On the other hand, the smallest species, and those with a predominance of bright green colouring, appear to prefer herbaceous plants and are generally obtained with the sweeping-net.

The general type of colouring is black or reddish brown variegated with grey, whitish or yellowish scaling, which has a fairly constant tendency to form a denser lateral stripe, often accompanied by a transverse band across the summit of the elytral declivity. In only a few instances are bright colours to be found, and then they are of a green or golden-green hue. There can be little doubt that in every case the colouring of these insects will be found to have a simple procryptic significance.

There is a well-marked sexual dimorphism in many of the species, so that in one or two cases the sexes have been described as distinct forms. But these sexual characters are often very different in the various species, and the only one which is constant throughout the genus (or, rather, throughout the 24 species of which both sexes are known) is the form of the last abdominal segment. This is always more acuminate in the ♀ and is usually slightly convex in the middle; whereas in the ♂ it is more broadly rounded apically and proportionately more transverse, and generally there is a more or less shallow central impression. Another common character is the greater curvature of the tibiæ, especially the anterior pair, in the ♂. But in the case of *obesus*, *dealbatus*, *opalinus*, *pollinosus*, and *marginatus*, the tibiæ are practically similar in the two sexes. In a few species, such as *brevicollis*, *granosus*, and *pondo*, this distinction is specially well-marked, the tibiæ of the ♂ being also broader and noticeably compressed. In the great majority of instances, however, the difference is comparatively slight. *Horn* presents a special feature in that the anterior tibiæ of the ♂ are distinctly sinuate internally. Another striking sexual character is to be found in the rostrum, in which the genæ of the ♂ are occasionally produced into long, recurved, horn-like processes. But this is only the case with *granosus* and *cultratus*. In *bistrigicollis* and *dealbatus* there is a similar production, only to a much less extent, and the process is not recurved. In *cinereus*, *scapularis*, *griseus*, and *viridis* the genæ are only slightly more dilated in the ♂ than in the ♀; whereas in the remaining 16 species the sexes do not differ in this respect. As a rule, the shape of the prothorax is similar in the two sexes, but in *brevicollis*, *bistrigicollis*, *barkeri*, *marginatus*, *pondo*, and *tottus* this segment is distinctly shorter and more transverse in the ♀; in *granosus* its sides are more strongly rounded in the ♂; while in *cultratus* the central portion is more elevated and smoother in the ♀ than in the ♂. In the majority of species the shape of the elytra varies considerably in

relation to sex, but in *cinereus*, *dealbatus*, *cognatus*, *opalinus*, *prasinus*, and *wahlbergi* there is practically no difference; while in *obesus*, *scapularis*, and *horni* the distinction is comparatively slight.

The present revision has only been rendered possible by the generous assistance afforded me by many friends. To the Trustees of the British Museum I am much indebted for their kindly permitting me to bring out to Africa practically the whole of the material contained in the National Collection; and my thanks are particularly due to Mr. G. J. Arrow of that Institution for much valuable assistance, especially in supervising the drawing of the insects and correcting the proofs of this paper. My friend Prof. Dr. Sjöstedt of Stockholm was good enough to lend me typical examples of no less than 19 species described by the old Swedish authors, thus immensely facilitating the labour of identification and ensuring more accurate determination. Dr. D. Sharp of Cambridge, Prof. Poulton of Oxford, Mr. Péringuey of Cape Town, and Dr. Schönland of Grahamstown, all generously placed at my disposal the whole of the examples of this genus which were to be found in the collections of which they are respectively in charge. My fellow-collectors in South Africa, Mr. C. N. Barker and Father O'Neil, have kindly contributed to my needs in their usual open-handed manner; while my good friend Dr. W. Horn of Berlin has most liberally procured for me quite a remarkable number of new and rare species, two of which I have not seen in any other collection.

The following synoptic Table, despite its many shortcomings, will probably render identification somewhat easier.

Specierum Conspectus *.

1. (32.)	Prothorax basi utrinque fovea elongata aut rotundata evidenter impressus.	
2. (19.)	Funiculi articulus tertius primo non, aut vix, longior.	
3. (6.)	Genæ processu recurvo valde productæ.	
4. (5.)	Elytra late ovata, humeris rotundatis, prothorax æqualiter granulatus; antennæ breviores, clava ovata. 1. <i>S. granosus</i> Fähr. ♂.	
5. (4.)	Elytra anguste ovata, humeris valde obliquis; prothorax medio obsolete granulatus; antennæ longiores, clava valde elongata et acuminata 2. <i>S. cultratus</i> , sp. nov., ♂.	
6. (3.)	Genæ non recurvo-productæ.	
7. (10.)	Genæ acute angulariter dilatata.	
8. (9.)	Major ($9\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), thorace apice constricto.	3. <i>S. cinereus</i> , sp. nov.
9. (8.)	Minor (7–8 mm.), thorace apice non constricto.	5. <i>S. dealbatus</i> Fähr.
10. (7.)	Genæ rotundatæ aut obtuse angulatæ.	
11. (14.)	Antennæ longiores, funiculi articuli terminales evidenter longiores quam latiores.	
12. (13.)	Elytra late ovata, humeris rotundatis, prothorax et elytra undique æqualiter granulata 1. <i>S. granosus</i> Fähr. ♀.	
13. (12.)	Elytra anguste ovata, humeris valde obliquis; prothorax medio parum elevatus ibique obsolete granulatus; elytra retro obsolete granulata 2. <i>S. cultratus</i> , sp. nov., ♀.	

* It must be noted that two species with which I am acquainted, viz. *S. lateralis* Boh. and *S. muricatus* Boh., are not included in this Key, owing to the fact that several of the diagnostic characters here utilised are not mentioned in Boheman's descriptions.

14. (11.) Antennæ comparate breves et validæ, funiculi articuli terminales non, aut perparum, longiores quam latiores.
15. (16.) Major (10-12 mm.), scapo subcylindrico; interstitiis elytrorum latis, subplanis, omnino lævibus. 4. *S. obesus*, sp. nov.
16. (15.) Minor (5-7 mm.), scapo compresso; interstitiis angustis et convexis, aut tuberculatis.
17. (18.) Fusco-cinereo-squamosus, elytris non tuberculatis, scapo margine anteriore fortiter curvato 6. *S. cognatus*, sp. nov.
18. (17.) Viridi-opalino-squamosus, elytris tuberculis depressis et rotundatis parce adpersis, scapo ante tantum leviter curvato 7. *S. opalinus*, sp. nov.
19. (2.) Funiculi articulus tertius primo evidenter longior.
20. (23.) Funiculi articulus tertius quarto evidenter longior.
21. (22.) Prothorax ante fortiter angustatus, lateribus pone medium abrupte angulatis 8. *S. impressicollis* Boh.
22. (21.) Prothorax ante nonnihil angustatus, lateribus leviter rotundatis 9. *S. brevicollis* Fähr.
23. (20.) Funiculi articulus tertius quarto non, aut perparum, longior.
24. (25.) Genæ evidenter dilatatæ et angulariter productæ, præcipue in ♂ 10. *S. bistrigicollis* Boh.
25. (24.) Genæ non, aut vix, dilatatæ.
26. (29.) Prothorax valde transversus, longitudine duplo latior; minores (4½-6 mm.).
27. (28.) Elytra haud granulata, omnino lævia; prothorax antierius modice angustatus; scapus latus, compressus et ad apicem gradatim dilatatus 11. *S. oneili*, sp. nov.
28. (27.) Elytra lateribus granulatis (minus evidenter in ♂); prothorax antierius valde angustatus; scapus angustior, subcompressus, nonnihil abrupte clavatus. 12. *S. granipennis* Boh.
29. (26.) Prothorax modice transversus, dimidio latitudinis longior; majores (7½-10 mm.).
30. (31.) Scapus tenuissimus, non compressus, abrupte clavatus; prothoracis foveæ laterales parvæ, rotundatæ et minus profundæ 15. *S. tenuicornis*, sp. nov.
31. (30.) Scapus latus, compressus, gradatim dilatatus; prothorax utrinque profunde et longitudinaliter impressus. 13. *S. planipennis*, sp. nov.
32. (1.) Prothorax ad latera non, aut vix, impressus.
33. (50.) Funiculi articulus tertius primo manifeste longior.
34. (49.) Scapus nunquam fusiformis nec supra carinatus.
35. (36.) Elytrorum sutura evidenter elevata, interstitio secundo antice fortiter dilatato et subdepresso... 16. *S. latipennis* Fähr.
36. (35.) Elytrorum sutura non elevata.
37. (38.) Rostrum a basi ad apicem gradatim angustatum; elytrorum interstitium secundum versus basin dilatatum et stria secunda sinuata (præcipue in ♀); frons subtiliter aciculata. 18. *S. barkeri*, sp. nov.
38. (37.) Rostrum parallelum aut apice leviter dilatatum; stria secunda versus basin non sinuata, aut aliter cum fronte evidenter striolata.
39. (48.) Elytra basi haud constricta, angulis externis non tuberculato-productis.
40. (45.) Scapus latus, evidenter compressus et versus apicem fere parallelus.
41. (44.) Elytra ovata, ante medium latiora, apice subacuminata.
42. (43.) Prothorax ad latera utrinque leviter subdepressus, ibique pallido-squamosus, in dorso granulis depressis adpersus, lateribus leviter rotundatis nec subangulatis. 19. *S. scapularis* Boh.
43. (42.) Prothorax ad latera haud depressus, in dorso coriaceus nec granulatus, lateribus prope basin subangulatis. 17. *S. aciculatifrons* Boh.
44. (41.) Elytra globosa aut subglobosa, in medio latiora, apice late rotundata 20. *S. griseus* Gyl.
45. (40.) Scapus angustior, non, aut vix, compressus, apice evidenter clavatus.

46. (47.) Elytra latissime ovata, retrorsum late rotundata; tarsorum articulus primus tertio evidenter angustior, secundo et tertio simul sumptis brevior..... 21. *S. pullus* Sparrm.
47. (46.) Elytra anguste ovata, retrorsum subacuminata; tarsorum articulus primus tertio haud angustior, secundo et tertio simul sumptis longitudine æqualis 22. *S. pollinosus* Fähr.
48. (39.) Elytra basi constricta, angulis externis plus minusve tuberculato-productis..... 23. *S. marginatus* Fähr.
49. (34.) Scapus latissimus, fusiformis, supra medio evidenter carinatus 24. *S. spatulatus*, sp. nov.
50. (33.) Funiculi articulus tertius primo non, aut vix, longior.
51. (78.) Oculi laterales, distantes, prominuli aut saltem evidenter convexi.
52. (75.) Prothorax medio non canaliculatus, interstitia elytrorum æque elevata.
53. (72.) Tibiæ posteriores interne haud crenulatæ.
54. (67.) Corpus non metallico-viridi-squamosum.
55. (58.) Elytra fascia pallida transversa pone medium ornata.
56. (57.) Elytra retro subacuminata, ad latera pallide sulphureo-squamosa, basi prothorace paullo latiora, angulis externis leviter prominulis et subrectangulis ... 25. *S. péringueyi*, sp. nov.
57. (56.) Elytra retro late rotundata, undique cinereo-squamosa, basi prothorace vix latiora, humeris rotundatis. 31. *S. panzanus*, sp. nov.
58. (55.) Elytra numquam transversim fasciata.
59. (60.) Elytra pone medium latiora, apice late rotundata, si superne inspecta 26. *S. viduus*, sp. nov.
60. (59.) Elytra ante medium aut in medio ipso latiora, apice subacuminata.
61. (64.) Elytrorum interstitia granulata.
62. (63.) Funiculi articulus tertius quarto manifeste longior, elytra setis pallidis longis suberectis adpersa; major (11-12 mm.).
27. *S. pondo*, sp. nov.
63. (62.) Funiculi articulus tertius quarto non longior, elytra setulis minutis depressis, retrorsum tantummodo perspicendis, adpersa; minor (8-10 mm.) 28. *S. tottus* Sparrm.
64. (61.) Elytrorum interstitia haud granulata, omnino lævia.
65. (66.) Elytra elongata et angustata, dense olivaceo-cinereo-squamulosa, baseos angulis externis prominulis et subrectangulis.
30. *S. angustus*, sp. nov.
66. (65.) Elytra late ovata, omnino denudata, humeris rotundatis.
32. *S. schönlandi*, sp. nov.
67. (54.) Corpus æqualiter metallico-viridi- aut anreo-viridi-squamosum.
68. (69.) Genæ angulatæ et productæ 33. *S. viridis*, sp. nov.
69. (68.) Genæ haud productæ.
70. (71.) Rostrî carinæ exteriores evidentes; elytra breviora, lata, obtuse ovata; prothorax longitudine duplo latior. 34. *S. nanus*, sp. nov.
71. (70.) Rostrî carinæ exteriores obsolescentes; elytra longiora, apice subacuminata; prothorax dimidio latitudinis longior.
35. *S. prasinus*, sp. nov.
72. (53.) Tibiæ posteriores interne evidenter crenulatæ.
73. (74.) Elytra convexa, ante medium altiora (a latere inspecta), interstitiis alternis cinereo- et brunneo-squamosis, dorso haud setulosis 36. *S. vittatus*, sp. nov.
74. (73.) Elytra dorso antice deplanata, longe pone medium altiora, brunneo-squamulosa et fascia communi pallida angulata pone medium ornata, dorso setulis brevibus erectis parce adpersa 37. *S. arrowi*, sp. nov.
75. (52.) Prothorax evidenter sed minus profunde canaliculatus; elytra interstitiis aliquis altioribus, saltem prope basin.
76. (77.) Funiculi articulus primus tertio non longior; elytrorum interstitia alterna altiora (minus evidenter in ♀) sed haud carinata 38. *S. horni*, sp. nov.
77. (76.) Funiculi articulus primus tertio multo longior; interstitia 2, 3, 4 et 7 carinata, 5 et 8 tantum prope basin, 6 tantum prope apicem, carinata 39. *S. wahlbergi* Boh.
78. (51.) Oculi fortiter depressi, magis approximati et subdorsales.
40. *S. squamulosus* Boh.

1. SCIOBIUS GRANOSUS Fähr.

S. granosus Fähr. Öfv. K. Vet.-Ak. Förh. 1871, p. 27.

Long. 10-13, lat. 5-6½ mm.

Head twice as broad as its length, with scattered punctuation and sparse yellow scaling; forehead with an ill-defined central impression and a slight tubercular elevation above the eyes, which are very prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, as long as prothorax, tricarinate dorsally, and with a short lateral carina just in front of eye; genæ produced in ♂ into a long (1½ mm.) recurved horn-like process, rounded and only slightly prominent in ♀; upper surface with irregular shallow punctuation and dense ochreous scaling. *Antennæ* moderately long, piceous, irregularly aciculate and with fine pale pubescence; scape compressed and gently curved, third joint of funicle scarcely longer than first. *Prothorax* very transverse, sides strongly rounded, especially in the ♂, broadest about middle, base truncate, apex narrower and slightly sinuate, with a faint constriction and an impressed transverse line close to the margin; upper surface convex, but flattened in the median basal area and fairly closely covered with smooth depressed tubercles; the interstices are thinly clothed with ochreous scales, and there is a short curved lateral impression on each side near the base. *Elytra* broadly ovate, shoulders obliquely rounded, sides amplified, broadest near base; upper surface convex in ♀, subdepressed in ♂, with shallow striae containing rows of distinct separated granules; the intervals with rows of low rounded tubercles, which are absent on the inflexed margins, the striae there being also simply punctate; colour black or piceous brown, granules and tubercles bare and shiny, the interstices with thin yellowish scaling. *Legs* stout, thicker in the ♂, black or piceous brown, finely aciculate and sparsely punctured, with yellowish scales and setæ which are dense near the apex of femora; the anterior pairs of tibiae broader and more strongly curved in the ♂.

Types ♂ ♀ in the Stockholm Museum.

NATAL: Upper Tongaat R. (*C. N. Barker*), Estcourt (*G. A. K. M.*), Durban (*A. D. Millar*), Maritzburg [*S.A. Mus.*]. ZULULAND: Eshowe [*S.A. Mus.*].

It is evident from his description that Fähræus took the ♂ of this species for the ♀, both sexes being represented in Wahlberg's series. It is curious that he makes no reference to the striking horn-like rostral processes of the ♂, which distinguish it from all other species of the genus except *S. cultratus*.

2. SCIOBIUS CULTRATUS, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 1.)

Long. 8½-10½, lat. 4½-5½ mm.

Head strongly transverse, finely aciculate and with rather thin grey scaling; forehead finely plicate, with no distinct impressions; eyes prominent. *Rostrum* distinctly longer than its width at base; in the ♂ the sides are somewhat narrowed from the base to about middle, and the genæ are produced into broad but sharp

sickle-shaped processes; in the ♀ the sides are subparallel basally and the genæ are only moderately and roundly dilated; upper surface impressed, tricarinate, the outer carinæ parallel from base to beyond middle, thence widely diverging, an additional short curved carina in front of eyes; punctuation and scaling as on the head, the central carina bare. *Antennæ* comparatively long and slender, piceous, with fine grey pubescence; scape clavate, slightly compressed and distinctly curved; first joint of funicle about as long as third, the subterminal joints elongate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base gently bisinuate, sides not much rounded, broadest before middle, with a shallow constriction near apex, which is truncate and narrower than the base; upper surface convex, with scattered rounded granules, except along a broad central space which is almost smooth, punctured and slightly elevated, being more prominent in the ♀ than in the ♂; a rounded impression on each side near base; colour piceous, the granules and the central ridge (in the ♀) bare, the interstices with grey scaling. *Elytra* subtruncate at base, ovate, more acuminate apically in the ♂, so that the sides appear more rounded than in the ♀, broadest well before middle; upper surface convex, with broad striae containing shallow rugose punctuation, the intervals convex, more or less distinctly granulate, often subrugose; colour piceous, with uniform grey scaling, the intervals posteriorly with rows of small grey squamiform setæ. *Legs* piceous or ferrugineous, with the knees black, and with fine grey scaling; all the femora more strongly clavate in the ♂ than in the ♀, and the tibiae more strongly curved, especially the anterior pairs.

TYPE, ♂ in the British Museum, ♀ in the Oxford Museum.

NATAL: Durban (*H. W. Bell-Marley*), Pinetown [coll. G. A. K. M.], Maritzburg [S.A. Mus.], Howick (*C. N. Barker*).

Allied to *granosus* Fähr., but with much narrower elytra, the obliquity of the shoulders being most noticeable in the ♂; the sides of the prothorax are also much less strongly rounded and the lateral impressions deeper; in perfect specimens there is a small round whitish spot at the base of each elytron.

3. *SCIوبيUS CINEREUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 3.)

Long. $9\frac{2}{5}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 5–6 mm.

Head transverse, with coarse shallow punctuation which is hidden by dense grey scaling; forehead with a central impression and with a slightly raised fold above the eyes, which are prominent. *Rostrum* rather longer than broad, sides parallel to beyond middle; genæ sharply and laterally produced in both sexes, but more prominent in the ♂; upper surface shallowly impressed, tricarinate, the outer carinæ with a strong outward curve towards apex; punctuation rugose, but the whole surface covered with dense scaling except the central carina. *Antennæ* moderately long and thick, piceous, with dense grey pubescence; scape subcylindrical, evenly curved and gradually clavate; funicle with the first joint equal to the third, the subterminal joints comparatively

short, subconical. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, subtruncate at base, evidently narrower and truncate at the apex, sides not much rounded, broadest rather before middle and distinctly constricted close to apex; upper surface convex, set with rather distant small rounded granules, with a deep rounded lateral impression on each side near the base and a transverse impressed line at the apical constriction; colour piceous, the granules bare, the interstices with dense even grey scaling. *Elytra* broadly ovate, of the same shape in the two sexes, subtruncate at base, sides rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, the striae containing rows of large shallow punctures separated by small granules and more or less hidden by the scaling, disappearing behind middle, where the striae become deeper; the intervals rather narrow, subequal in width, convex (more so posteriorly), uneven owing to the presence of depressed obsolescent granules; colour piceous, covered with uniform grey scaling. *Legs* stout, piceous, with rather thin pale scaling, the anterior tibiae not curved, but the internal apical angle more produced in the ♂ than in the ♀.

TYPE, ♂ in the British Museum, ♀ in the Oxford Museum.

CAPE COLONY: Knysna (*W. F. Purcell*). TRANSKEI: Kentani (*Rev. Dr. F. C. Kolbe*).

I am indebted to Dr. Walther Horn for six examples of this species, but they are without exact locality, being merely labelled "Cape."

This insect is very closely allied to *S. cultratus* Mshl., of which it is probably the Cape Colony representative. It is, however, a larger and more robust insect and the elytra of the ♂ are not acuminate posteriorly; the dilated genæ are not recurved in the ♂, they are sharp and not rounded in the ♀; the antennæ are a little shorter and thicker; the prothorax is much more transverse and entirely lacks the smooth raised central portion of *cultratus*; the apical abdominal segment is much broader and less acuminate in both sexes; finally, in *cultratus* the anterior tibiae of the ♂ are distinctly curved on their outer edge and the internal apical angle is sharp in both sexes, whereas in *cinereus* the outer edge of the anterior tibiae is straight and the internal angle is broadly and bluntly produced in both sexes.

4. SCIOBIUS OBESUS, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 2.)

Long. $10\frac{2}{3}$ –12, lat. $5\frac{2}{5}$ – $6\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Head strongly transverse, its length rather less than half the breadth, black, finely aciculate and densely covered with grey or yellowish scaling with a metallic golden reflection; forehead with a deep longitudinal impression in the middle and a shallow one on each side of it; a distinct rounded projection above the eyes, which are prominent. *Rostrum* a little longer than the width at base; genæ moderately dilated into a blunt angle, similar in the two sexes; upper surface deeply excavate, with a smooth central carina, the lateral carinae bisinuate in the (unique) ♂, straight and convergent basally in the ♀, beyond these an additional

short broad basal carina; punctuation and scaling as on the head, only the central carina bare of scales. *Antennae* moderately long and stout, densely covered with golden yellow or grey scaling; scape only slightly curved, subcylindrical, very gradually thickened from base to apex; first joint of funicle rather longer than third, the three subterminal joints as broad as long. *Prothorax* with its width $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its length, base truncate, the sides gradually dilated from there to far beyond middle, suddenly constricted near apex, which is also truncate and only a little narrower than the base; upper surface convex, moderately closely set with small rounded tubercles and with a rounded lateral impression at base; the central carina variable, complete and distinct in some specimens, abbreviated and irregular in others: colour black, the central carina and apices of the tubercles bare, the rest with dense grey or golden-yellow scaling. *Elytra* broadly ovate (a little narrower in the ♂), jointly sinuate at base, shoulders obliquely rounded, sides strongly amplified, broadest before middle; upper surface convex, with shallow striae containing rows of large shallow closely-set punctures, which are much reduced towards apex and which are partially hidden throughout by the scaling; the intervals broad and smooth, very slightly convex, finely aciculate and without tubercles or granules of any kind; colour black with dense grey or yellowish scaling, usually with a dull metallic reflection, the paler scales being silvery and the darker golden. *Legs* comparatively short and stout, with yellowish or grey scaling and short pale setae; all the tibiae moderately curved and similar in the two sexes.

TYPE, ♂ in the British Museum, ♀ in the Oxford Museum.

NATAL: Colenso [Oxf. Mus.]. Frere (*G.A.K.M.*). TRANSVAAL: Leydenburg [Brit. Mus. & Transv. Mus.].

From the three preceding species, which it resembles in size and facies, *obesus* may be distinguished by its broad and perfectly smooth elytral intervals, as well as by the more or less complete central carina on the prothorax.

5. SCIOBIUS DEALBATUS Fähr.

S. dealbatus Fähr. op. cit. p. 28.

Long. 7–8, lat. $3\frac{2}{5}$ – $4\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Head strongly transverse, coriaceous, finely plicate on forehead, densely covered with white scaling; eyes moderately prominent. *Rostrum* short, subquadrate, the length equal to the width at base, as long as the prothorax; the genae produced into a short but acute projection, which is rather longer and sharper in the ♂; upper surface subdepressed, tricarinate, the central carina more distinct than the others, bare, impunctate, the remainder of the rostrum covered with dense white scaling. *Antennae* moderately long, piceous, with dense white setae; scape subcylindrical and gently curved, third joint of funicle as long as first. *Prothorax* very transverse, its length equal to half the width at base, which is slightly bisinuate, apex a little narrower and truncate, sides

moderately rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, dispersely granulate and with a rounded lateral impression on each side of the base, the apices of the granules bare, the interstices filled with dense white or yellowish scaling. *Elytra* ovate, scarcely differing in shape in the two sexes, shoulders very oblique, sides evenly rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, with shallow striae containing rows of large shallow separated punctures; the intervals slightly convex, smooth and finely aciculate, the third rather broader than the others; colour black or dark brown, with white or yellowish scaling, which is denser apically and throughout the third interval, but the scales vary considerably in density in different individuals; on the apical half the intervals have rows of very short depressed white setae. *Legs* piceous, evenly covered with moderately dense white scaling and setae; in shape and thickness they scarcely differ in the two sexes.

TYPE ♂ in the Stockholm Museum.

NATAL: Durban (*C. N. Barker, A. D. Millar, & H. W. Bell-Marley*).

Varies a good deal in coloration, some examples having the elytra with alternate stripes of lighter and darker scaling. In the type the scaling is uniform in colour, dense and even throughout the sides and declivity, but somewhat abraded on the disk except for the usual denser stripe on the third interval.

6. *SCIOBIUS COGNATUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 6.)

Long. $5\frac{3}{5}$ – $6\frac{3}{5}$, lat. 3 – $3\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Head strongly transverse, coriaceous; the forehead finely plicate, covered with dense grey scaling, and with a slightly raised fold above the eyes, which are prominent. *Rostrum* subquadrate, the length equal to the width at base; genae moderately and roundly dilated, similar in the two sexes; upper surface broadly excavate, evidently tricarinate, the outer carinae distinctly sinuate, the whole surface except the central carina densely covered with grey scaling. *Antennae* rather short and thick, covered with grey scaling, scape broad curved and compressed, strigoso-punctate; first joint of funicle broader than the rest, a little longer than the third. *Prothorax* nearly twice as broad as long, base slightly bisinuate, apex a little narrower and truncate, sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, dispersely granulate and with a rounded lateral impression on each side of the base, the apices of the granules mostly bare, the interstices filled with dense greyish scaling. *Elytra* broadly ovate, jointly sinuate at base, shoulders obliquely rounded, sides moderately amplified, broadest about middle, similar in the two sexes; upper surface convex, with shallow striae containing rows of large deep punctures (partially concealed by the scaling); the intervals rather narrow, smooth and finely aciculate, the third not broader than the others; colour black or dark piceous, covered with dense dull grey scaling, variegated with paler scales which usually form a

broad but faint chevron-shaped marking behind middle, the intervals with rows of minute depressed white setæ which are more noticeable posteriorly. *Legs* short and stout, piceous and uniformly covered with greyish scaling; the anterior tibiæ are slightly more curved at the apex in the ♂, but otherwise the legs are similar in the two sexes.

NATAL: Umvoti (*H. Fry*), Estcourt and Drakensberg (*G. A. K. M.*).

TYPE, ♀ in the British Museum, ♂ in the Oxford Museum.

Closely allied to *dealbatus* Fähr., which it evidently replaces in the upland districts of Natal. From that species it may be distinguished by the broader scape, the rounded genæ, the narrower elytral intervals, the more deeply punctured striae, and the less oblique shoulders.

7. *SCIOBIUS OPALINUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 4.)

Long. $5\frac{2}{5}$ –6, lat. $2\frac{1}{5}$ – $3\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Head strongly transverse, coriaceous and covered with dense opalescent white scaling; forehead with three shallow impressions and a slightly raised fold above the eyes, which are prominent. *Rostrum* subquadrate, a little longer than broad, genæ moderately and roundly dilated in both sexes; upper surface almost plane, tricarinate, with punctuation and scaling as on the head, the central carina only bare and smooth, the outer carinae straight and parallel. *Antennæ* comparatively short and thick, black with fine pale scaling; the scape curved and compressed, strigoso-punctate, first joint of the funicle broader than the rest, a little longer than the third. *Prothorax* nearly twice as broad as long, base slightly bisinuate, apex a little narrower and truncate, sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, dispersely granulate, and with a rounded impression on each side near the base, a few of the granules with their apices bare, the interstices filled with dense opalescent white scaling. *Elytra* ovate, slightly sinuate at the base, shoulders very oblique, sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle, the shape similar in the two sexes; upper surface convex, with faint striae containing very shallow punctures. When the scaling is removed these punctures are seen to be uneven and irregular and entirely disappear behind middle; in unabraded examples the punctures appear to be small and regular and the intervals broad and smooth, with a few very scattered low rounded tubercles and with widely separated minute white setæ, but without the scaling the intervals appear narrower and less regular and a few more tubercles are observable, but these are variable in number and disposition. *Legs* black or piceous, with uniform pale scaling, moderately short and stout and similar in the two sexes.

NATAL: Malvern (*C. N. Barker*), Howick (*Dr. F. D. Brown*).

TYPE, ♀ in the British Museum, ♂ in the Oxford Museum.

Allied to *dealbatus* Fähr. and *cognatus* Mshl., from both of which it differs in its smaller size and very different coloration.

From the former it also differs in its broader scape, rounded genæ, the irregular punctuation of the elytra, and the tuberculation of the intervals. The two latter characters also distinguish it from *cognatus*, as well as the parallel outer carinæ of the rostrum, the more oblique shoulders, the less convex intervals of the elytra, the wide separation of the minute white setæ on the intervals, and the less compressed and less curved scape.

*8. *SCIOBIUS IMPRESSICOLLIS* Boh.

S. impressicollis Boh. Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 199 (1843).

Long. $6\frac{1}{5}$ – $7\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $3\frac{1}{5}$ – $4\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Head transverse, almost plane, finely plicate; forehead not impressed; eyes not prominent. *Rostrum* about as long as broad, subtruncate at base, rather narrowed anteriorly, genæ not dilated; upper surface plane, strigosely punctate, distinctly tricarinate, the outer carinæ straight and parallel. *Antennæ* moderate, piceous, with sparse grey scaling; scape compressed, strigoso-punctate, strongly bisinuate and gradually thickened to apex; funicle with the third joint much longer than first. *Prothorax* very transverse, base slightly arcuate, apex much narrower and truncate; sides parallel for a short distance from base, then rapidly narrowed to apex, thus forming a very distinct obtuse angulation; upper surface slightly convex, closely set with very depressed subconfluent granules and with a deep impressed line on each side of the base; colour black, with sparse grey scaling which is denser laterally. *Elytra* broadly ovate, jointly sinuate at base, sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, with distinct striae containing shallow punctures separated by small granules which become obsolete behind middle; the intervals slightly convex, of equal width, transversely rugose, smoother on the declivity, but with traces of small granules; colour black, with thin grey scaling, which is denser laterally. *Legs* moderate, piceous, with fine grey scaling; anterior tibiæ very slight, curved externally.

TYPE ♀ in the Stockholm Museum.

“CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (*Drège*).”

This description has been made from the type, which is the only specimen I have seen. The strong angulation of the sides of the prothorax is a very distinctive character; apart from this the species much resembles *brevicollis* Fähr. ♀.

9. *SCIOBIUS BREVICOLLIS* Fähr.

S. brevicollis Fähr. op. cit. p. 29.

Long. ♂ 5–6, ♀ $5\frac{1}{5}$ – $6\frac{2}{5}$; lat. ♂ $2\frac{2}{5}$ – $3\frac{1}{5}$, ♀ $3\frac{1}{5}$ –4 mm.

Head transverse, aciculate, with fine grey or yellowish scaling which is denser laterally; forehead with a shallow central impression; eyes not prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, obtusely angulate at base, sides somewhat sinuate; genæ rounded, scarcely dilated in either sex; upper surface more or less impressed, finely

tricarinate, the central carina sometimes obsolescent, the outer ones straight and parallel. *Antennae* long and slender, piceous, with fine grey scaling; the scape compressed, strongly bisinuate, gradually dilated to apex; funicle with the third joint distinctly longer than first, the subterminal ones elongate and clavate. *Prothorax* twice as broad as long in the ♂, more than twice as broad in the ♀, base subangulate, apex narrower and sinuate (more markedly so in the ♂), sides slightly rounded, broadest at base; upper surface slightly convex, closely set with low rounded granules, with a smooth subdepressed central line and a distinct curved impression on each side; colour black, granules bare, the interstices with fine grey or yellowish scaling, which is sparse on the disk, except in the three impressed lines, and very dense on the underparts. *Elytra* narrowly ovate in the ♂, broadly ovate in the ♀, jointly emarginate at base, the humeral angle more or less acutely prominent in ♂, obtuse in ♀; sides almost parallel from base to beyond middle in ♂, strongly rounded and broadest about middle in ♀; upper surface depressed in ♂, convex in ♀, with broad striae containing rows of shallow punctures separated by small granules; the intervals convex, with irregular obsolescent granules, which are distinct and prominent only on the apical declivity, the second interval broader than the third near the base in the ♀ only; colour black, with grey or yellowish scaling, which is sparse dorsally, but forms a dense irregular band along the inflexed margins and across the summit of the declivity; on the disk there are some stripes of denser scaling in the ♂. *Legs* long and thick in ♂, short and comparatively slender in ♀, piceous, with even fine grey scaling; in the ♂ the posterior pairs of tibiae are slightly curved, the anterior pair very strongly so, the posterior femora reach, when fully extended, just beyond the elytra; in the ♀ the anterior tibiae are only slightly curved and the posterior pairs straight, the posterior femora do not reach the apex of the elytra.

TYPE ♂ in the Stockholm Museum.

NATAL: Durban (*J. P. Oregoe & A. D. Millar*), Malvern (*C. N. Barker & G. A. K. M.*), Upper Tongaat R. (*C. N. Barker*), Lower Tugela R. (*E. D. Reynolds*). ZULULAND: Lower Tugela R. (*E. D. Reynolds*), Eshowe (*A. Windham*). TRANSVAAL: Potchefstroom (*T. Ayres*).

In the British Museum there is a series of 8 males and 3 females from the Lower Tugela, which represent a fairly well-marked varietal form. The difference is more marked in the ♂, in which the elytra are distinctly broader in proportion to their length, the sides being gently rounded instead of subparallel; the humeral angle is therefore more obtuse and the intervals appear to be a little broader. The markings on the elytra are pure white, there being a sharply defined stripe on the second interval which unites near the base with a quadrate scutellar patch. The ♀ differs only in shape from the type form, two of the specimens having the elytra much shorter and more rotund; the third example,

however, appears to be normal. These distinctions cannot be regarded as of specific value, for in the long series which I have been able to examine I find a certain proportion of intermediate forms, which render it impossible to separate specifically the two extremes.

On one of my females of this species there is a note which I made in Stockholm, to the effect that this was the form which Boheman regarded as the ♀ of his *bistrigicollis*. In this he was certainly in error, as I have taken the latter species *in copulâ*. In the present species the sexes have not been thus definitely ascertained, but, despite its striking difference, I can have but little doubt that the ♀ here described is that of *brevicollis*.

This insect has a much wider range than any other in the genus. The Transvaal record is based on a single ♀ in the South African Museum. In the British Museum there is a specimen labelled "Angola," but the locality seems doubtful.

10. SCIOBIUS BISTRIGICOLLIS Boh.

S. bistrigicollis Boh. op. cit. vii. 1, p. 202 (1843).

Long. ♂ 4-5 $\frac{2}{5}$, ♀ 5 $\frac{1}{5}$ -6 $\frac{2}{5}$; lat. ♂ 2 $\frac{1}{5}$ -3, ♀ 3-3 $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Head very transverse, coriaceous, with thin pale setiform scaling; forehead with a shallow central impression; eyes rather prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, arcuate or subangulate at base, sides sinuate, genæ angularly produced in both sexes, but much longer and sharper in the ♂; upper surface plane, bicarinate, the carinæ gently sinuate, the central carina absent or obsolescent, scaling and punctuation as on the head. *Antennæ* long and moderately slender, piceous, with fine grey pubescence; scape subcompressed, strongly curved, gradually clavate, funicle with third joint longer than first, subterminal joints elongate. *Prothorax* rather broader than long in the ♂, more transverse in the ♀, the base arcuate, apex narrower and truncate, broadest at base, the sides rounded near apex in the ♂, sublinear and more oblique in the ♀; upper surface slightly convex, evenly set with small rounded granules, with a distinct curved lateral impression and occasionally with a faint central impressed line; colour piceous, granules bare, the interstices with fine grey or yellowish pubescence, which is denser along the median line, and there is a broad lateral band of dense whitish scales. *Elytra* ovate in the ♂, much broader and pyriform in the ♀, jointly emarginate at base, the sides moderately rounded and broadest about middle in the ♂, but strongly rounded and broadest much behind middle in the ♀; upper surface convex in the ♀, subdepressed in the ♂, with distinct striæ containing rows of punctures separated by granules (in the ♀ the fifth stria is usually deeper than the others); the intervals slightly convex, smooth and impunctate anteriorly, but more or less strongly granulate on the declivity; colour piceous, with fine grey depressed pubescence and patches of dense white or yellowish scaling disposed as follows: a small, quadrate patch round the scutellum, a broad, very irregular band along the inflexed margins, a narrower,

broken, transverse band across the summit of the declivity, and some irregular mottling on the declivity itself; these markings are usually better defined in the ♂. *Legs* moderately long and stout, piceous or ferruginous, with fine pale pubescence, anterior tibiae slightly curved in the ♂, less curved in the ♀.

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

NATAL: Malvern (*C. N. Barker & G. A. K. M.*), Umkomaas R. (*G. A. K. M.*), Durban (*J. P. Cregoe*), Umbilo (*H. W. Bell-Marley*).

The ♂ may be readily distinguished from all its smaller allies by its very prominent genæ. The ♀ is not unlike that of *brevicollis*, from which it may be recognised by its more prominent genæ, much less transverse thorax, and subpyriform elytra.

11. SCIOBIUS ONEILI, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 5.)

Long. $4\frac{1}{5}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 3 – $3\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Head transverse, slightly convex, almost bare and with numerous fine longitudinal striæ; forehead not impressed; eyes not prominent. *Rostrum* about as long as broad, arcuate at base, slightly narrowed anteriorly, genæ not dilated; upper surface plane, distinctly striolate and with three narrow carinæ, the outer ones quite straight and parallel. *Antennæ* rather short, piceous, with fine grey scaling; scape broad, compressed, strongly curved and gradually dilated to apex; funicle with third joint longer than first, terminal joints elongate and subconical. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as broad as long, arcuate at base, apex narrower and truncate, sides slightly rounded, broadest near base; upper surface convex, closely and evenly set with depressed rounded granules, with a deep longitudinal impression on each side of the base; colour black, with very thin fine grey scaling, which is a little more dense underneath. *Elytra* very broadly ovate, jointly sinuate at base, obtusely rounded at apex, sides strongly rounded, broadest before middle; upper surface convex, distinctly punctato-striate, the punctures continued to apex, the intervals of equal width, almost plane, quite smooth and finely alutaceous; colour black, with uniform thin grey scaling. *Legs* moderate, black, with fine grey scaling, the anterior tibiae straight.

TYPE ♀ in the British Museum.

CAPE COLONY: Grahamstown ("on aniseed"—*Father O'Neil*).

The three examples upon which the description is founded appear to be all females.

*12. SCIOBIUS GRANIPENNIS Boh.

S. granipennis Boh. op. cit. vii. 1, p. 200 (1843).

S. deplanatus Boh. l. c. p. 201.

Long. $4\frac{1}{5}$ – $5\frac{3}{5}$, lat. 3 – $3\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Head transverse, black, bare, distinctly and longitudinally plicate; forehead convex and without impressions; eyes moderately prominent. *Rostrum* a little longer than broad, sides subparallel; genæ scarcely dilated, bluntly angulate at apex, similar in the two sexes; upper surface plane, longitudinally plicate, with three

narrow carinae, the outer ones often indistinct. *Antennae* long and slender, piceous, or piceous with the funicle ferruginous, with very fine thin pale pubescence; scape subcompressed, strongly bisinuate, rather abruptly clavate, funicle with the third joint much longer than the first, subterminal ones elongate. *Prothorax* very short, strongly transverse, basal margin arcuate or sub-bisinate, sides rounded, broadest near base, broadly constricted near apex, which is truncate and much narrower than the base; upper surface convex, closely set with small depressed granules and with a short longitudinal impression on each side of the base; colour black, granules bare, the interstices with fine grey pubescence, which is denser laterally. *Elytra* suborbicular, jointly sinuate at base, sides strongly rounded, broadest at middle; upper surface convex in ♀, subdepressed in ♂, punctato-striate, with the striae deeper laterally and containing rows of shallow punctures separated by small granules, the dorsal intervals broad and almost plane, smooth and coriaceous, the lateral ones subconvex, the seventh and eighth bearing rows of granules, which are sharp and prominent in the ♀, but inconspicuous in the ♂; colour black, with very sparse, fine, setiform, grey scaling. *Legs* slender, thicker in the ♂, piceous, with thin pale pubescence, the anterior pairs of tibiae broader and more strongly curved in the ♂.

Types ♂ ♀ in the Stockholm Museum.

PONDOLAND: Port St. John (*G. Shortridge*).

Including the types, I have seen only one ♂ and three ♀ ♀ of this species; yet I have little doubt that the *deplanatus* of Boheman must be regarded as the ♂ of his *granipennis*, for the differences in the shape of the legs and elytra are evidently of a sexual character only.

The almost circular elytra and the strongly narrowed thorax give this species a very distinct appearance; when viewed from above the elytra of the ♀ appear to be crenulated all round owing to the sharp lateral granulation.

13. *SCIOBIUS PLANIPENNIS*, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 7.)

Long. ♂ $7\frac{3}{8}$, ♀ 9; lat. ♂ $3\frac{3}{8}$, ♀ 5 mm.

Head transverse, slightly convex, rather coarsely striolato-punctate, with thin pale pubescence; forehead not impressed; eyes convex but not prominent. *Rostrum* distinctly longer than broad, sides subparallel; genæ rounded and scarcely dilated, similar in the two sexes; upper surface plane, confluent punctured, tricarinate, the outer carinae straight and parallel. *Antennae* elongate, piceous, with pale grey pubescence; scape compressed, distinctly sinuate and gradually broadened from base to apex; funicle with third joint much longer than first, terminal joints elongate and distinctly clavate. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, subtruncate at base and apex, narrow apically, sides slightly rounded, broadest rather before middle; upper surface subdepressed, closely set with low granules, with a very shallow central furrow and a deep longitudinal impressed line on each side of base; colour black, with very thin pale

pubescence, which is denser and yellowish laterally. *Elytra* ovate in the ♂, broadly ovate in ♀, gently sinuate at base, sides evidently rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface depressed, with deep granulated striae, the intervals slightly convex, coriaceous and with rows of small much depressed granules, which are more evident on the declivity; colour piceous, with very fine grey pubescence, which is a little more dense apically and laterally, and also forms a denser transverse band across the summit of the declivity. *Legs* elongate and rather stout, piceous, and with fairly dense grey pubescence; anterior tibiae distinctly compressed in both sexes, strongly curved near apex in ♂, slightly so in ♀.

TYPE, ♀ in the British Museum, ♂ in the South-African Museum.

NATAL: Ifafa Mouth (*C. N. Barker*). PONDOLAND: Port St. John's.

*14. *SCIOBIUS LATERALIS* Boh.

S. lateralis Boh. op. cit. vii. 1, p. 201 (1843).

"As long as *Sciobius porcatus*, but half as wide again, with the elytra less convex.

"*Head* short and broad, slightly convex above, longitudinally rugulose, black, sparsely clothed with greenish-grey scales, separated from rostrum by a deep arcuate impression; eyes rounded, black, moderately prominent. *Rostrum* scarcely narrower and a little longer than head, stout, porrect, almost plane above, tricarinate, obsoletely ruguloso-punctate, with grey scaling. *Antennae* long, black, with sparse grey pubescence; scape reaching beyond the apex of the thorax, compressed, somewhat arcuate in the middle; funicle elongate, very slender, the club oblong, narrow and acuminate. *Thorax* broad, very short, truncate at base and apex, narrower anteriorly, the sides roundly amplified; upper surface moderately convex, closely tuberculate throughout, with a longitudinal impression on each side from base to middle; black, with sparse bright greenish scaling which is denser laterally. Scutellum scarcely visible. *Elytra* subovate, truncate anteriorly, scarcely broader than the base of the thorax, somewhat dilated from base to middle, shoulders sub-rectangular and not elevated; narrower behind, almost conjointly acuminate at apex, four times as long as the thorax, slightly convex dorsally, declivous behind, sub-sulcate, the sulci with shallow punctuation, the intervals convex, transversely rugose and tuberculate; black, with bright greenish scaling which is sparse dorsally, but dense on the inflexed margins. Body finely granulate beneath, black, scattered with bright greenish scales. *Legs* elongate, stout, piceous, with sparse grey scaling and pubescence; femora clavate, unarmed; anterior tibiae somewhat curved towards apex; tarsi moderately dilated, spongy and fuscous beneath."

"CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (*Drège*)."

TYPE missing; in Drège's collection.

This is evidently a well-defined species, but I have been unable to find it among the material at my disposal. The description is transcribed from Boheman. In general structure it would appear to come nearest to *planipennis*, but the green scaling is a very distinctive feature.

15. *SCIOBIUS TENUICORNIS*, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 9.)

Long. $8\frac{1}{5}$ –10, lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Head moderately transverse, with shallow confluent punctuation and thin grey pubescence, which is denser beneath and round the eyes; forehead almost plane, scarcely impressed in middle; eyes convex, but hardly prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, basal margin obtusely angulate, sides parallel to near apex, genæ rounded and slightly dilated; upper surface plane, confluent punctured, tricarinate, the outer carinæ straight and parallel to near apex, then rapidly divergent. *Antennæ* very long and slender, piceous, with fine grey pubescence; scape narrow, subcylindrical, distinctly curved at middle and abruptly clavate; funicle with third joint longer than first, terminal joints very elongate. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, truncate at base and apex, the latter a little narrower, sides slightly rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface slightly convex, rather closely set with small, often elongate, granules, and with a very shallow rounded impression on each side near base; colour black, with thin greyish or yellowish pubescence which is denser laterally. *Elytra* broadly ovate, gently sinuate at base, subacuminate at apex, sides strongly rounded, broadest before middle; upper surface depressed, but slightly convex, steeply declivous behind and subcompressed before apex, with distinct striæ containing shallow punctures, separated by small granules and continued to near apex, the intervals of equal width, rather broad, almost plane and distinctly coriaceous; colour black or piceous brown, almost bare above, the inflexed margins with a very broad continuous stripe of dense yellowish pubescence. *Legs* long and slender, black, or ferruginous brown with the knees and tarsi black; anterior tibiæ straight externally, the tarsi rather elongate.

TYPE ♀ in the British Museum.

NATAL. ZULULAND: Eshowe (*A. Windham*).

*16. *SCIOBIUS LATIPENNIS* Fähr.

S. latipennis Fähr. op. cit. p. 30.

Long. $6\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $3\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Head moderately transverse, piceous, aciculate; scaling whitish, sparse, but forming a dense ring round the eye; forehead plane and with a shallow central impression; eyes not very prominent. *Rostrum* scarcely longer than broad, subquadrate, sides gently sinuate, genæ only slightly and roundly dilated; upper surface plane, with three narrow carinæ, the central one lower and not

reaching the base, the outer ones subparallel, finely aciculate and with sparse pale scaling. *Antennæ* slender, piceous, with thin pale pubescence; scape distinctly bisinuate, compressed and gradually thickened to apex; third joint of funicle much longer than first, subterminal joints elongate. *Prothorax* very transverse, the base broadly rounded, sides straight and rapidly converging from base to apex, which is truncate, posterior angles acute; upper surface rather convex, moderately closely granulate, with a shallow depression on each side near the base; colour black, granules bare, the interstices with yellowish-white scaling which is denser laterally. *Elytra* broadly ovate, acuminate posteriorly, jointly sinuate at base and a little broader than the prothorax, shoulders acute, sides strongly rounded, broadest before middle; upper surface slightly convex, the suture distinctly elevated and the sides strongly inflexed, the striae deep laterally but shallower on disk, containing rows of shallow punctures separated by minute granules; the intervals finely coriaceous and with a few scattered granules on the declivity; interval 1 elevated, 2 plane, broader than the rest and subdepressed near base, 3 and 4 slightly convex, 5, 6, and 7 narrower and subcarinate, those on the inflexed margin plane; colour piceous, almost bare, with very fine thin grey scaling. *Legs* slender, piceous, with fine short white pubescence, the anterior tibiae only slightly curved.

TYPE ♀ in the Stockholm Museum.

CAFFRARIA (*J. Wahlberg*).

The type is the only example which I have seen of this species. The strong lateral inflection of the elytra, in conjunction with the elevated suture and depressed second interval, gives the insect a very distinctive facies.

17. SCIOBIUS ACICULATIFRONS Boh.

S. aciculatifrons Boh. op. cit. vii. 1, p. 198 (1843).

Long. $5\frac{1}{5}$ – $5\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{3}{5}$ – $2\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Head moderately transverse, convex, finely and longitudinally plicate, with thin grey scaling; forehead without impressions; eyes not prominent. *Rostrum* about as long as broad, sides subparallel to near apex, genæ slightly and roundly dilated; upper surface plane, rugosely punctured, with three fine carinae, the outer ones straight and parallel. *Antennæ* moderate; piceous, with fine grey pubescence; scape broad, compressed, strongly curved and gradually dilated to apex; funicle comparatively short, the third joint longer than the first, the outer ones elongate but subconical. *Prothorax* twice as broad as long, arcuate at base, apex truncate and much narrower, sides subangulate near base and rapidly narrowed from there to apex; upper surface evenly coriaceous, without any lateral basal impressions; colour black, with thin grey scaling which is rather denser beneath. *Elytra* ovate, somewhat acuminate posteriorly, jointly sinuate at base, sides moderately rounded, broadest before middle; upper surface not very convex, with fine striae containing

rows of close punctures, the intervals almost plane, smooth and impunctate; colour black, evenly covered with fine and not very dense grey scaling. *Legs* moderately long and stout, piceous, with the tibiae paler and covered with thin grey pubescence, the anterior tibiae broad and distinctly curved at apex, the interior edge bisinuate.

TYPE ♂ in the Stockholm Museum.

NATAL: Estcourt (*A. E. Haviland*). CAPE COLONY: Kentani (*Rev. Dr. Kolbe*).

I have seen only four examples, all of which appear to be males. In the unique type the second interval of the elytra is not dilated, but in two other examples this is the case to a slight extent. The curvature of the anterior tibiae and the lateral inflection of the elytra also vary somewhat. It is possible that two species are involved, but they cannot be satisfactorily discriminated without further material.

18. SCIOBIUS BARKERI, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 8.)

Long. 5-6, lat. $2\frac{2}{3}$ -3 mm.

Head transverse, convex, finely aciculate, with thin pale setiform scaling forming a dense ring round the eyes, which are not very prominent; forehead with a shallow central impression. *Rostrum* short, as long as the width at base, gradually narrowed towards apex, the genae rounded and not dilated; upper surface plane, aciculate, and with fine pale setiform scaling, with three narrow carinae, the outer pair straight and parallel, the apical emargination very deep and acute. *Antennae* slender, piceous, with fine pale pubescence; scape subcompressed, strongly curved and gradually dilated to apex; funicle with the third joint a little longer than the first, subterminal joints elongate. *Prothorax* twice as broad as long in the ♀, a little less transverse in the ♂, distinctly arcuate at base, narrower and truncate at apex; sides slightly rounded in the ♀, more so in the ♂, broadest rather behind middle; upper surface convex, set with scattered depressed granules and without any lateral impressions; colour black, with thin grey or yellowish setiform scaling which is dense beneath and usually forms three denser lines above. *Elytra* ovate in the ♀, narrower and more acuminate posteriorly in the ♂, jointly sinuate at base, sides gently rounded in the ♀, less so in the ♂, broadest about middle; upper surface slightly convex, with fine striae containing shallow punctures separated by small granules, the intervals smooth and devoid of granules, in the ♀ broad and slightly convex; the second interval is also much dilated and depressed near the base, thus causing the third interval to appear strongly sinuate in its basal half; this character is only faintly indicated in the ♂, which has all the intervals narrower and more convex; colour black, somewhat thinly covered with minute pale scaling which is denser towards the sides and apex, the scales with either a yellow, pinkish, or green reflection. *Legs* slender, piceous, with fine pale pubescence,

the anterior tibiae slightly curved in the ♀, a little more strongly so in the ♂.

TYPE, ♀ in the British Museum, ♂ in the Oxford Museum.

NATAL: Malvern (*C. N. Barker*).

A very distinct little species. The dilated portion of the second interval in the ♀ is distinctly flattened and more densely covered with scales. The ♂ comes nearest to *aciculatifrons* Boh., but the forehead is not striolate, the scape is much more slender, and the elytra are scarcely inflexed laterally.

19. *SCIOTBIUS SCAPULARIS* Boh.

S. scapularis Boh. op. cit. vii. 1, p. 195 (1843).

Long. $5\frac{3}{5}$ –8, lat. 3 – $4\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Head convex; forehead not impressed, finely plicate; eyes not prominent. *Rostrum* subquadrate, about as long as broad, base trisinnate or biangulate; genæ not dilated in ♀, slightly and roundly dilated in ♂; upper surface plane, finely punctured and distinctly tricarinate, the outer carinae parallel to middle and with a slight outward curve apically. *Antennæ* moderately long, piceous, with fine grey scaling; scape compressed, broad, distinctly bisinnate and gradually dilated to apex; funicle with the third joint much longer than the first. *Prothorax* very transverse, distinctly arcuate or even subangulate at base, much narrower and faintly sinuate at apex; sides scarcely rounded, broadest close to base and rapidly narrowed to apex; upper surface slightly convex, rather sparsely set with very depressed and sometimes obsolescent granules, the sides of the disk with a shallow and ill-defined depression; colour black, with thin whitish scaling which is denser laterally and beneath. *Elytra* broadly ovate, jointly sinuate at base, sides moderately rounded, broadest before middle; upper surface convex, the striae containing distinct punctures which disappear behind middle, the intervals almost plane, of equal width, smooth and without a trace of granules, very finely aciculate; colour piceous black, with fine thin grey scaling (usually abraded), which is denser laterally. *Legs* moderate, piceous, with fine grey scaling, the anterior pairs of tibiae slightly more curved in the ♂, and with the inner angle a little more produced than in the ♀.

TYPE, missing; in Ecklon and Zeyher's Collection.

CAPE COLONY: Grahamstown (*Mrs. G. White, Miss Daly, and Dr. Chew*).

20. *SCIOTBIUS GRISEUS* Gyl.

S. griseus Gyl. Schönh. Gen. Curc. ii. p. 536 (1834).

Long. ♂ 6 – $7\frac{3}{5}$, ♀ $6\frac{4}{5}$ – $7\frac{3}{5}$; lat. ♂ $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{5}$, ♀ 4 – $4\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Head moderately transverse, convex, rugosely punctured, with sparse grey scaling; forehead plane, without impressions; eyes not prominent. *Rostrum* a little longer than broad, its basal margin arcuate, sides parallel in the basal half; genæ slightly and roundly

dilated in the ♂, scarcely produced in the ♀; upper surface plane, rugosely punctured, distinctly tricarinate, the outer carina parallel to middle, then curving outwardly. *Antennae* comparatively short, piceous, with fine grey scaling; scape broad, strongly compressed, dilated from base to near middle, the sides subparallel from there to apex, upper surface rugosely punctured and with a shallow sulcus; funicle with the third joint a little longer than the first, terminal joints not very elongate, subconical. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, subtruncate at base, narrower and gently sinuate at apex, sides almost straight from base to beyond middle, thence rapidly narrowed to apex; upper surface slightly convex, with close depressed and sometimes confluent granulation; colour black, with sparse grey scaling which is denser laterally. *Elytra* very broadly ovate in ♂, globose in ♀, subtruncate or slightly sinuate at base, sides strongly rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex in ♀, more plane in ♂, with deep striae containing distinct granules which are continued right up to apex; the intervals of equal width, almost plane, smooth, and coriaceous, but with a few obsolescent granules on the declivity; colour black, piceous, or dark ferruginous, with uniform thin grey scaling, which is condensed into paler patches along the inflexed margins. *Legs* moderately long and stout in ♂, shorter in ♀, piceous or ferruginous, with sparse grey scaling; anterior tibiae straight externally in ♀, slightly curved towards apex in the ♂.

TYPE ♂ ♀ in the Stockholm Museum.

CAPE COLONY: Uitenhage and Bedford (*Father O'Neil*); Grahamstown (*Mrs. G. White*); Steynsburg (*Miss Lippan*); Somerset East and Tsomo [S. A. Mus.].

The ♀ of this species has more strongly globose elytra than any other in the genus, although the ♀ of *pullus* approaches it nearly; but the latter may be distinguished by its much more slender scape and longer and more slender funicle.

21. SCIOBIUS PULLUS Sparrm.

♀. *Curculio pullus* Sparrm. Act. Holm. 1785, p. 56, pl. 3. fig. 38.

♂. *S. cinctus* Boh. op. cit. vii. 1, p. 196 (1843).

♂. *S. varius* Boh. l. c. p. 197.

Long. ♂ $5\frac{1}{5}$ –6, ♀ $5\frac{1}{5}$ – $6\frac{1}{5}$; lat. ♂ $2\frac{3}{5}$ –3, ♀ $3\frac{3}{5}$ –4 mm.

Head moderately transverse, convex, rugosely punctured and with thin grey scaling; forehead plane but not impressed; eyes slightly prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, with the base arcuate, sides subparallel to beyond middle, genae slightly and roundly dilated, similar in the two sexes; upper surface plane, rugosely punctured, distinctly tricarinate, the outer carina subparallel to beyond middle and then curved outwardly. *Antennae* long and slender, piceous, with fine grey scaling; scape not compressed, strongly curved, rather abruptly clavate; funicle with

the third joint a little longer than the first, subterminal joints elongate. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, truncate at base and apex, the latter narrower, sides slightly rounded (but sometimes almost straight in the posterior half), broadest about middle and with a shallow constriction close to apex; upper surface convex, closely set with small granules and without impressions; colour piceous, with fine grey scaling, which is sparse dorsally and denser on the sides. *Elytra* broadly ovate in the ♂, subglobose in the ♀, subtruncate at base; sides very strongly rounded in the ♀, less so in the ♂, broadest about middle: upper surface convex, with deep striae containing shallow punctures separated by small granules; the intervals convex, smooth, coriaceous, with a few small granules on the declivity; in the ♀ there are usually irregular rows of granules on intervals 7 and 8, which may often be seen from above in the form of a lateral crenulation; colour piceous, with fine grey scaling, which in the ♂ forms the following markings: a dense irregular lateral stripe, a sublunate transverse band above declivity, some small irregular spots on the disk, and occasionally a well-defined sutural stripe (var. *cinctus* Boh.); in the ♀ the scaling is more evenly distributed and these markings are only vaguely indicated, but the sutural stripe is never present. *Legs* moderate, the anterior tibiae straight externally and slightly sinuate internally in ♀, in ♂ broader, curved externally near apex and strongly sinuate internally.

TYPE ♀ in the Stockholm Museum. TYPES of *cinctus* and *varius* also in the same Museum.

CAPE COLONY: Uitenhage and Port Alfred (*Father O'Neil*), Kowie and Grahamstown [S. A. Mus.]. PONDOLAND: Port St. John (*G. Shortridge*).

After a very careful examination of Boheman's types of *cinctus* and *varius* together with a further series of ten specimens, I can find no reliable specific character by which the two forms may be differentiated. Both the thorax and elytra vary somewhat in their outline, as also does the curvature of the rostral carinae, but these characters all vary independently of each other, and the variations show such gradations as to render them useless as specific characters. That these two forms represent the male sex of Sparrman's *pullus* there can, I think, be but little doubt. Of the latter form I have seen eleven examples, and these exhibit variations in the shape of the thorax and elytra similar to those observable in the males.

22. SCIOBIUS POLLINOSUS Fähr.

S. pollinosus Fähr. op. cit. p. 29.

Long. $6-6\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{2}{5}-3\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Head a little shorter than its width at base, black, with scattered shallow punctuation and sparse yellowish pubescence; forehead with a slight central impression; eyes moderately prominent. *Rostrum* distinctly longer than broad, its sides subparallel, the genae only slightly and roundly dilated in both sexes; upper

surface impressed, tricarinate, the carinae straight and parallel, the punctuation and pubescence as on the head. *Antennae* very long and slender, piceous, with fine grey pubescence; scape slender, subcylindrical, slightly curved and abruptly clavate, funicle with the third joint much longer than the first. *Prothorax* rather transverse, rounded at the base, narrower and truncate at the apex, sides slightly rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, closely set with low rounded granules, but with a more or less distinct smooth central line: colour black, the granules bare, the interstices with fine grey pubescence bearing an evanescent yellow powdering, which is denser at the sides and along the base. *Elytra* ovate, a little broader than the prothorax at the base, which is jointly sinuate; sides rounded, broadest rather before middle, narrower in the ♂; upper surface convex, with distinct striae, which, according to the incidence of the light, appear to contain either rows of subquadrate punctures or rows of small granules, both of which vanish on the declivity; intervals slightly convex, of approximately equal width and evenly raised, almost impunctate and without tubercles, with thin very fine pubescence bearing a yellowish or reddish powder, which is easily removed and is only observable at the sides and apex, but in perfect specimens it would doubtless occur all over the disk. *Legs* moderately long and slender, black or piceous, with fine grey pubescence; the anterior pairs of femora more strongly clavate in the ♂, the anterior tibiae scarcely curved interiorly and similar in the two sexes; the first joint of the tarsi broad and elongate, about as long as the next two together.

TYPE in the Stockholm Museum.

NATAL: Howick (*Dr. F. Dimock Brown*).

The unusual development of the first tarsal joint is a good distinctive character. I have seen only three examples of the species.

*23. *SCIOBIUS MARGINATUS* Fähr.

S. marginatus Fähr. op. cit. p. 28.

Long. ♂ $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{4}{5}$, ♀ $8\frac{4}{5}$; lat. ♂ $3\frac{3}{5}$, ♀ $4\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Head almost as long as broad, vertex convex and finely aciculate; forehead shallowly punctate and with a broad median impression; colour piceous or ferruginous with sparse pale pubescence, forming a denser ring round the eyes, which are slightly prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, basal margin distinctly angulate, sides parallel to near apex, genae slightly and roundly dilated in both sexes; upper surface slightly impressed, distinctly tricarinate, the outer carinae parallel to near apex, then rapidly divergent, the interspaces finely rugose and with thin pale pubescence. *Antennae* moderate, piceous, with grey pubescence; scape subcompressed, strongly curved and gradually dilated to apex; funicle slender, third joint longer than first. *Prothorax* in ♂ a little broader than long, truncate at base and apex, the latter narrower and broadly but shallowly constricted; sides almost straight, broadest

at base and very slightly narrowed from there to the apical constriction; in ♀ a little more transverse, sides slightly rounded and the apical constriction less evident; upper surface subdepressed, granulation very variable, usually depressed and subconfluent, occasionally subobsolescent, sometimes with a faint, rounded, very shallow impression on each side not far from base; colour piceous, with fine grey pubescence, denser laterally and there bearing a bright yellow powdering, which, however, is easily abraded. *Elytra* in ♂ very narrowly ovate, truncate or slightly emarginate at base, constricted behind the shoulders, which have an acute tubercular prominence; sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle, rounded apically; in ♀ broadly ovate, slightly sinuate at base, shoulders normal and not prominent, sides more strongly rounded, subacuminate apically; upper surface slightly convex or subdepressed, steeply declivous and distinctly retuse posteriorly, especially in ♀, with distinct striae containing shallow punctures separated by small granules, the intervals almost plane, coriaceous and devoid of granules; colour piceous or castaneous, with very fine thin grey pubescence, the inflexed margins with a broad stripe of denser pubescence having a bright yellow powdering; there is also a similar but narrower sutural stripe extending from base to near apex. *Legs* slender and elongate, piceous, or ferruginous with the knees and coxae darker, with fine grey pubescence; anterior tibiae straight externally in both sexes.

TYPE ♂ in the Stockholm Museum.

NATAL: Malvern (*C. N. Barker*), Howick (*Dr. F. Dimock Brown*).

Apart from the type I have seen only a single ♂ and ♀, which I refer provisionally to this species. The former, however, differs from the type in having the shoulders merely subrectangular and without any distinct tubercular prominence, the constriction of the prothorax being less marked and the sutural stripe wanting. But without more material it is difficult to say whether these are specific or merely varietal characters.

24. *SCIOBIUS SPATULATUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 10.)

Long. $6\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $3\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Head very short, strongly transverse, slightly convex, aciculate and with sparse yellowish pubescence forming a denser ring round the eyes, which are not prominent, forehead with a shallow central impression. *Rostrum* longer than broad, arcuate at base, sides sinuate, genae rounded and scarcely dilated; upper surface shallowly impressed, tricarinate, the outer carinae curved and higher than the central one, aciculate and with pale setiform scaling which is denser beneath. *Antennae* piceous, with fine grey pubescence; scape compressed, broadly dilated, subfusiform, with a distinct central carina above and bisulcate beneath; funicle long and slender, the third joint much longer than the first, the subterminal joints elongate, subconical. *Prothorax* subcylindrical, as long as its width at apex, which is truncate, base a little

broader and subtruncate, the sides linear; upper surface slightly convex, evenly set with low, rather distant granules and without lateral impressions; colour piceous, granules bare, the interstices with thin yellowish pubescence which is denser laterally. *Elytra* pyriform, slightly emarginate at base, which is a little broader than the prothorax, the humeral angles obtuse, sides strongly rounded, broadest well behind middle; upper surface convex, the striae containing rows of shallow punctures separated by small granules, the intervals almost plane, subequal in width on the disk, finely coriaceous and with traces of depressed obsolescent granules, especially near apex; colour piceous, with thin minute grey scaling which is denser and yellowish along the inflexed margins. *Legs* ferruginous, with thin grey pubescence, the anterior tibiae only slightly curved.

TYPE in the British Museum.

NATAL: Lower Tugela (*E. Reynolds*—Brit. Mus.).

Founded on two specimens of uncertain sex. In general facies this insect is like an elongated *bistrigicollis*, but the very broad and carinate scape will at once distinguish it from all its congeners.

*25. SCIOBIUS PÉRINGUEYI, sp. nov. (Plate XVIII. fig. 11.)

Long. $8\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Head moderately transverse, slightly convex, finely coriaceous, with fine pale scaling which is denser round the eyes; forehead shallowly depressed in middle; eyes slightly prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, its basal margin sharply angulate, sides subparallel to near apex, genae rounded and slightly dilated; upper surface plane, coriaceous, finely tricarinate, the outer carinae straight and parallel. *Antennae* moderately long and slender, piceous, with dense fine grey pubescence; scape not compressed, but strongly curved about middle and subclavate beyond the curve; funicle with the first and third joints subequal. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, truncate at base and apex, the latter being a little narrower, sides slightly rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, set with rather distant depressed granules and without any impressions; colour piceous, with thin grey scaling dorsally and with dense yellow scaling laterally and beneath. *Elytra* ovate, truncate at base, subacuminate apically, a little broader than the prothorax at the shoulders, which are subrectangular and slightly prominent, sides moderately rounded, broadest rather before middle; upper surface convex and gradually declivous behind, with broad striae containing rows of large shallow punctures separated by small granules and disappearing on the declivity; the intervals of equal width, narrow, slightly convex and coarsely coriaceous but without any distinct granulation; colour piceous, with fine yellow scaling, which is thin dorsally, except round the scutellum, but forms a broad and dense lateral stripe which emits inwardly an oblique pointed band nearly reaching the suture at the summit of the declivity. *Legs*

ferruginous, with the tarsi fuscous; the anterior tibiae slightly curved at the extreme apex.

TYPE in the South African Museum.

TRANSVAAL: Leydenburg (*T. Ayres*).

26. *SCIOBIUS VIDUUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 1.)

Long. $8\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $4\frac{2}{5}$ – $4\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Head transverse, almost plane above, rugosely punctured and with fine scaling; forehead not impressed; eyes slightly prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, the basal margin sharply angulate, sides subparallel, genae rounded and scarcely dilated; upper surface plane, rugosely punctured, tricarinate, the outer carinae straight and parallel to near apex, then gently diverging. *Antennae* moderate, piceous, with thin grey pubescence; scape comparatively slender, subcompressed, only slightly curved about middle and gradually thickened to apex; funicle with the first and third joints subequal. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, subtruncate at base, apex distinctly narrower and faintly sinuate, sides scarcely rounded, broadest at base and gradually narrowing to apex; upper surface slightly convex, moderately closely set with distinct low granules and with a faint ill-defined impression on each side a little behind middle; colour black, with fine pale scaling which is denser laterally and beneath. *Elytra* broadly subpyriform, slightly sinuate at base, sides rounded, broadest well behind middle; upper surface broadly depressed and very steeply declivous posteriorly, with broad striae containing rows of large shallow punctures separated by small granules, the intervals rather narrow, slightly convex and strongly coriaceous; colour black or castaneous, with thin pale scaling dorsally and a broad uniform lateral band of denser scaling. *Legs* moderately long and rather slender; piceous or castaneous, with fine pale pubescence, the anterior tibiae straight.

TYPE ♀ in the British Museum.

TRANSVAAL.

This species is founded on two females sent me by Dr. W. Horn. It is nearly allied to *marginatus* Fähr., from which, however, it may at once be distinguished by the very differently shaped elytra, the more coarsely punctured striae, and the much less curved scape.

27. *SCIOBIUS PONDO*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 3.)

Long. $10\frac{1}{5}$ –12, lat. $5\frac{1}{5}$ – $5\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Head strongly transverse, piceous, with a few short pale setae, aciculate on vertex; forehead finely plicate, without any central impression or supra-ocular tubercle; eyes prominent. *Rostrum* quadrate, distinctly longer than broad, sides subparallel; genae not dilated, bluntly rectangular at apex, similar in the two sexes; upper surface impressed, tricarinate, the three carinae parallel, the central one lower than the others, the punctuation shallow and indefinite; colour black or piceous with a few short pale setae

Antennae comparatively long and slender, piceous, with sparse pale setae; scape slender, subcylindrical, rather abruptly clavate, slightly curved, the third joint of the funicle scarcely longer than the first, the three subterminal joints much longer than broad. *Prothorax* slightly transverse in the ♂, more so in the ♀, truncate at base and apex, sides subparallel from base to far beyond middle, thence rapidly narrowed to apex; upper surface slightly convex but flattened on the disk, somewhat sparsely set with small low smooth tubercles, most of which are rounded but some elongate; colour black or piceous, the discal area bare, the sides and prosternum with moderately dense depressed yellow setae. *Elytra* ovate, subacuminate apically in both sexes, but a little broader in the ♀, jointly sinuate at base, shoulders very oblique, sides moderately rounded, broadest before middle; upper surface convex, subcompressed on the declivity so that the suture is there rather prominent, with shallow striae containing rows of shallow separated punctures, the intervals slightly convex, of approximately equal width on the disk, finely aciculate, and bearing scattered irregular low tubercles which in some parts make the elytra appear to be transversely rugose; colour black or piceous, almost bare on the disk but with the sides somewhat densely clothed with yellow setiform scaling; on the apical half the intervals bear rows of long erect pale setae. *Legs* dark ferruginous, the trochanters, knees, and tarsi black, covered with sparse pale setae, thicker in the ♂ than in the ♀, and with all the tibiae broader and more strongly curved.

TYPE, ♀ in the British Museum, ♂ in the South African Museum.

PONDOLAND: Port St. John (*G. Shortridge*).

Resembling a large *tottus* Sparrm. in appearance, but the scape is shorter, stouter, and less strongly clavate, and the granulation of the elytra is coarser. The presence of long erect setae is also a distinctive character, being very unusual in the genus.

28. SCIOBIUS TOTTUS Sparrm.

Curculio tottus, Sparrm. Act. Holm. 1785, p. 50, t. 2. f. 21.

S. tottus, Gyl. Schönh. Gen. Curc. ii. p. 535 (1834).

S. porcatus Gyl. l. c. p. 535.

Long. ♂ 8–8 $\frac{2}{5}$, ♀ 8 $\frac{2}{5}$ –10; lat. ♂ 3 $\frac{1}{5}$ –3 $\frac{3}{5}$, ♀ 3 $\frac{1}{5}$ –4 $\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Head transverse, convex, with close shallow punctuation and thin grey scaling; forehead scarcely impressed in middle; eyes not very prominent. *Rostrum* rather longer than broad, basal margin angulate, sides subparallel to near apex, genae slightly and roundly dilated, similar in the two sexes; upper surface plane, with scaling and punctuation as on the head, tricarinate, the outer carinae parallel to near apex, then divergent. *Antennae* very long and slender, piceous, with fine grey pubescence; scape elongate, regularly curved, cylindrical, abruptly clavate; funicle with the third joint scarcely longer than the first, the subterminal joints elongate and scarcely broader apically. *Prothorax* moderately transverse in ♂, more so in ♀, slightly arcuate at base, narrower and

truncate at apex, sides subparallel from base to about middle, then roundly narrowed to apex; upper surface convex, set with low rounded or confluent granules which are often more sparse on the disk, with a variable central carina which is sometimes complete and distinct, but usually more or less abbreviated or even entirely absent; colour piceous, the granules bare, the interstices with grey or yellowish scaling which is denser laterally. *Elytra* narrowly ovate in the ♂, broader in the ♀ and more acuminate posteriorly, slightly sinuate at base, sides rounded, broadest before middle; upper surface convex, with broad striæ containing shallow punctation separated by small granules; the interstices convex, of equal width, closely and irregularly set with small low and usually confluent granules, often giving them a transversely rugose appearance; colour piceous or black, with fine grey or yellowish scaling, which is very thin on the disk but rather denser along the inflexed margins. *Legs* rather long and slender, piceous or ferruginous, with very fine pale scaling, the exterior edge of the anterior tibiae straight in the ♀, distinctly curved close to apex only in the ♂.

TYPES ♂ ♀ in the Stockholm Museum.

CAPE COLONY: Grahamstown [Oxf. Mus.]. ORANGE RIVER COLONY: Bloemfontein (*Miss Wilman*—Camb. Mus.).

Although I have no evidence as to the insects actually being taken *in copulâ*, I can have no doubt that *porcatus* Gyl. is the ♀ of *tottus* Sparrm., the characters distinguishing them being evidently sexual. Including the typical specimens from Stockholm, I have seen six *porcatus* and four *tottus*.

*29. *SCIIOBIUS MURICATUS* Boh.

S. muricatus Boh. op. cit. vii. 1, p. 193 (1843).

"Almost half as small as *Sciobius tottus*, more convex; thorax very short; the intervals of the elytra remotely tuberculate posteriorly: these characters will at once distinguish it from the preceding species [*tottus* and *porcatus*].

"*Head* short and broad, almost plane above, vertex finely and closely punctured; forehead rugosely striolate, entirely piceous, and with sparse grey scaling, separated from the rostrum by a deep angulated impression; eyes sub-rotundate, slightly prominent, brownish black. *Rostrum* a little narrower and longer than the head, stout, porrect, almost plane above, tricarinate, obsoletely punctulate, piceous black, and with denser grey scaling. *Antennæ* inserted towards the apex of rostrum, longer than half the body, slender, piceous and sparsely pubescent, the club narrow, acuminate. *Thorax* very short, transverse, truncate at base and apex, a little narrower anteriorly, obsoletely constricted close to apex; sides not amplified, almost straight; upper surface slightly convex, obsoletely tuberculate throughout, piceous black, with the anterior margin paler, sparsely covered with grey scaling. Scutellum minute, scarcely visible. *Elytra* truncate anteriorly, scarcely broader than the base of the thorax, but obliquely amplified a short distance behind the base; shoulders rounded,

not elevated, narrowed from middle to apex, jointly subacuminate at apex, five times as long as the thorax; upper surface strongly convex, moderately declivous behind, sub-sulcate, the sulci with obsolete punctures; all the intervals elevated, convex, and with distinct remote tubercles posteriorly; entirely ferruginous, variegated with grey and fuscous scaling. Body obsoletely punctulate beneath, piceous, with sparse grey scaling. *Legs* elongate, stout, ferruginous, with sparse grey scaling and pubescence; femora moderately clavate, unarmed; tibiae straight; tarsi moderately dilated, spongy and grey beneath.

“CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (*Drège*).”

TYPE missing; in *Drège*'s collection.

This description is a translation of that given by Boheman, as I have failed to recognise the insect among the species which I have examined.

*30. *SCIOBIUS ANGUSTUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 2.)

Long. 6, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Head moderately transverse, slightly convex, evenly coriaceous and with sparse pale scaling which is denser round the eyes; forehead scarcely impressed in middle; eyes convex but not prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, basal margin obtusely angulate, sides parallel to near apex, genæ rounded and slightly dilated; upper surface plane, rugulose, tricarinate, the outer carinae straight and parallel throughout. *Antennae* elongate, but comparatively stout, piceous, with thin grey pubescence; scape compressed, moderately curved and gradually thickened to apex; funicle with the first and third joints equal. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, truncate at base and apex, sides straight from base to well beyond middle, thence rapidly narrowed to apex; upper surface somewhat convex, coriaceous, sparsely set with small granules and without distinct impressions; colour black, with fairly dense greenish-grey scaling. *Elytra* elongato-ovate, truncate at base, shoulders subrectangular, scarcely prominent but with a faint humeral tubercle, sides gently rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, with rather shallow striae containing rows of strong punctures separated by small granules, the intervals rather narrow, of equal width, coriaceous and devoid of granules; colour black, fairly densely covered with fine greenish-grey scaling; in perfect specimens this is probably uniform throughout, but in the type the discal portion is somewhat abraded. *Legs* moderate, piceous, with thin grey scaling; anterior tibiae straight externally, the first tarsal joint elongate, longer than either of the next two.

TYPE ♂ in the South African Museum.

TRANSVAAL: Shilouvane (*Rev. H. Junod*).

A rather small, very narrow species belonging to the group represented by *marginatus* Fähr., from which latter it may be distinguished by the more prominent central carina of the rostrum, the fine and sparse granulation of the thorax, and the narrower and more convex elytra, as well as by the very different coloration.

31. *SCIOBIUS PANZANUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 4.)

Long. $8\frac{4}{5}$ – $9\frac{1}{5}$, lat. 3 – $3\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Head transverse, almost plane above, finely rugose, and with thin scaling which is denser round the eyes; forehead without impressions; eyes rather prominent. *Rostrum* longer than broad, basal margin sharply angulated, sides faintly sinuate before middle, genæ rounded and scarcely dilated; upper surface plane, finely rugose, distinctly tricarinate, the outer carinæ straight and parallel. *Antennæ* moderate, piceous, with fine grey pubescence; scape not compressed, moderately stout, strongly curved beyond middle and subclavate beyond the curve; funicle with the first and third joints subequal. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, subcylindrical, truncate at base and apex and only a little narrower anteriorly; sides slightly rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, set with small scattered granules and without any impressions; colour black, with fine greyish scaling which is denser laterally. *Elytra* regularly oval, truncate at base, rounded posteriorly, sides rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex and steeply declivous behind, with distinct striæ containing rows of large deep punctures which are fainter on the declivity; the intervals slightly convex, of equal width, smooth and minutely aciculate; colour black, with fine greyish scaling which is slightly denser laterally and apically, and with a denser transverse band across the summit of the declivity. *Legs* blackish, with rather dense grey pubescence; the anterior tibiæ straight externally and only slightly curved internally in the ♂.

TYPE ♂ in the British Museum.

NATAL: Umpanzi R. in Umvoti County (*C. N. Barker*).

*32. *SCIOBIUS SCHÖNLANDI*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 6.)

Long. 5, lat. $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Head moderately transverse, convex, bare except for a few pale scales round the eyes, forehead very finely striolate and without impressions; eyes convex but not prominent. *Rostrum* a little longer than broad, basal margin arcuate, sides straight and narrowing slightly from base to apex, genæ not dilated; upper surface plane, finely rugulose, narrowly carinate, the outer carinæ parallel to quite near apex and there rapidly diverging. *Antennæ* moderate, piceous brown with fine grey pubescence; scape subcompressed, but slender, rather sharply curved and clavate; funicle with the first and third joints subequal. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, slightly arcuate at base, truncate and distinctly narrower at apex, sides moderately rounded, broadest rather behind middle; upper surface convex, with close and fine confluent punctuation throughout, without any lateral impressions but with a shallow impressed transverse line close to apex; colour black, bare. *Elytra* broadly ovate, slightly sinuate at base, acuminate apically, sides strongly rounded, broadest much before middle; upper surface very convex, but rather gradually declivous

posteriorly, with deep striae containing rows of strong punctures the intervals of equal width, moderately broad, slightly convex, quite smooth and very finely alutaceous; colour black, rather shiny and entirely bare. *Legs* ferruginous, with the femora black; anterior tibiae straight externally, but distinctly sinuate internally near apex.

TYPE ♀ in the Albany Museum, Grahamstown.

CAPE COLONY: Steynsburg.

Very similar to *S. nanus* in general appearance, but the scape much longer and more slender, the prothorax lacks the lateral impressions, and the elytra are distinctly acuminate apically. Whether the absence of scales is normal is not altogether certain, but there is not even a trace of them on the elytra in the type specimen.

33. *SCIOBIUS VIRIDIS*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 7.)

Long. $5-6\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{3}{5}-3\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Colour black or piceous, densely and uniformly covered above and below with bright green scaling, which varies to yellowish green or dull golden green.

Head transverse, slightly convex, with close shallow punctuation; forehead scarcely impressed; eyes not prominent. *Rostrum* scarcely longer than broad, arcuate at base, sides gradually convergent from base to beyond middle; genae bluntly angulate, moderately produced in ♀, a little more so in ♂; upper surface shallowly impressed, tricarinate, only the central carina bare of scaling, the outer carinae straight and gradually diverging anteriorly. *Antennae* moderately long and slender, piceous, with fine grey scaling; scape not compressed, subcylindrical, regularly curved and gradually clavate; funicle with the first joint rather longer than third, the subterminal joints subconical and not very long. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base faintly bisinuate, apex a little narrower and truncate, sides scarcely rounded and with a shallow constriction at apex; upper surface convex, finely and evenly coriaceous, without any lateral impressions. *Elytra* ovate, broader and rather more blunt apically in the ♀, slightly sinuate at base, sides strongly rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface very convex, with fine striae containing small shallow punctures; the intervals rather broad, subequal in width, almost plane, smooth and impunctate. *Legs* moderate, ferruginous, with greenish or golden scaling, anterior tibiae straight externally, thicker and with the internal angle more strongly produced in the ♂.

TYPE, ♀ in the British Museum, ♂ in the Oxford Museum.

TRANSVAAL.

Described from six specimens. One in the British Museum, two in the South African Museum, and the remaining three kindly given me by Dr. Walther Horn. Its dense green scaling in conjunction with its dilated genae and perfectly smooth elytra will sufficiently distinguish this species.

*34. *SCIOBIUS NANUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 9.)

Long. $4\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Head moderately transverse, convex, with sparse grey scaling which is denser round the eyes; forehead very finely striolate and without impressions; eyes convex but not prominent. *Rostrum* as long as broad, basal margin subtruncate, sides subparallel, genæ not dilated; upper surface plane, finely rugose and squamose, narrowly tricarinate, the outer carinæ with a slight outward curve in the apical half. *Antennæ* rather long and slender, piceous, with fine grey pubescence; scape narrow, cylindrical, evenly curved and gradually thickened to apex; funicle with the first and third joints equal. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, subcylindrical, truncate at base and apex, the latter scarcely narrower than the former, sides slightly rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, finely coriaceous, and without lateral impressions, but with a shallow transverse impressed line close to apex; colour black, with grey scaling having a metallic greenish reflection. *Elytra* short, broadly ovate, truncate at base, sides strongly rounded, broadest before middle; upper surface convex, with fine striæ containing rows of shallow punctures; the intervals rather broad, of equal width, almost plane, finely alutaceous and entirely devoid of granules; colour black, with scattered traces of metallic green scaling. *Legs* moderate, piceous brown, with fine grey scaling and setæ; anterior tibiæ quite straight externally and scarcely curved internally.

TYPE ♀ in the South African Museum.

CAPE COLONY: Somerset East.

The unique specimen is a good deal rubbed, but it is probable that normally the scaling of the thorax and elytra is uniformly dense throughout. The species is closely related to *S. viridis*, but differs in its undilated genæ, more slender scape, and much shorter rotund elytra.

35. *SCIOBIUS PRASINUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 5.)

Long. $4-4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}-2$ mm.

Colour black, densely and uniformly covered throughout with greyish-green or bluish-green scaling.

Head transverse, slightly convex, coriaceous; forehead without any impressions; eyes rather prominent. *Rostrum* a little longer than broad, its basal margin sharply angulate, sides straight and parallel, genæ not at all dilated in either sex; upper surface plane and almost smooth, with only a faint central carina; the outer carinæ obsolescent and quite hidden beneath the dense scaling. *Antennæ* long and slender; scape not compressed, subcylindrical, slender, gently curved and abruptly clavate; funicle with the first and third joints subequal. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, subcylindrical, base and apex of equal width and both truncate, sides very slightly rounded, broadest at middle; upper surface convex, evenly coriaceous throughout and without any

impressions. *Elytra* ovate, truncate at base, shoulders very oblique, sides moderately rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, with fine striae which are found to be much broader and distinctly punctured when the scaling is removed, the intervals of about equal width, almost plane, quite smooth and impunctate. *Legs* rather long and slender, densely squamose, anterior tibiae straight externally in ♀, greatly curved in ♂, first tarsal joint rather elongate.

TYPE, ♀ in the British Museum, ♂ in the Oxford Museum.

NATAL: Pinetown (*H. Junod*), Howick (*Dr. F. Dimock Brown*), Estcourt (*G. A. K. M.*)

From the two preceding small green-scaled species *prasinus* differs by reason of its more slender and abruptly clavate scape and its very elongate antennal club, by the obsolescence of the exterior rostral carinae, and by its narrower and more acuminate elytra.

36. *SCIOBIUS VITTATUS*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 8.)

Long. $5\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Head strongly transverse, slightly convex, with close shallow punctuation and dense grey scaling; forehead not impressed; eyes slightly prominent. *Rostrum* scarcely longer than broad, arcuate at base, sides gradually convergent from base to apex, genae not dilated; upper surface almost plane, tricarinate, with dense grey scaling except on the central carina, the outer carinae straight but gradually diverging anteriorly. *Antennae* moderately long and slender, piceous, with fine grey scaling; scape sub-compressed, rather sharply curved and gradually thickened to apex; funicle with the first joint equal to the third, the sub-terminal ones rather short and distinctly clavate. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, base subtruncate, apex narrower and truncate sides slightly rounded, broadest about middle, with a shallow constriction at apex; upper surface convex, evenly coriaceous and without impressions, scaling dense uniform brownish grey. *Elytra* short ovate, jointly sinuate at base, sides strongly rounded, broadest at middle; upper surface very convex, with fine striae containing small shallow and closely-set punctures; the intervals broad, almost plane, smooth and impunctate; colour black, with dense even scaling, the intervals being alternately grey and brown, the latter with a slightly brassy reflection. *Legs* moderate, piceous with fine grey scaling; the anterior tibiae (♂) straight externally, but with the internal angle somewhat strongly produced.

TYPE ♂ in the British Museum.

TRANSVAAL.

Described from a single male received from Dr. W. Horn. This is a near ally of *S. viridis* Mshl., but apart from its very different colouring, it may be distinguished by its relatively shorter and broader elytra, more prominent eyes, undilated genae and its broader and more sharply curved scape, as well as by the crenulation of the posterior tibiae.

37. *Sciobius arrowi*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 10.)Long. $6\frac{2}{5}$, lat. $3\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Head transverse, black, coriaceous, with dense brown scaling; forehead scarcely impressed; eyes moderately prominent. *Rostrum* distinctly longer than broad, sides subparallel, genæ scarcely dilated; upper surface deeply impressed, with three narrow carinae, the outer pair parallel to near apex, thence divergent, very finely aciculate, and with dense brown scaling. *Antennae* long and slender, piceous, with pale pubescence; scape strongly curved, slender, subcompressed and abruptly clavate; first joint of the funicle longer than the third. *Prothorax* rather broader than long, truncate at base and apex, the latter a little narrower than the former, sides slightly rounded, broadest about middle; upper surface convex, with depressed and rather distant granules, except along the central line which is smooth and coriaceous; colour black, the central portion almost bare, the sides with dense brown scaling which almost conceals the granules. *Elytra* broadly ovate, acuminate posteriorly, truncate at base, shoulders oblique, sides strongly rounded, broadest before middle; upper surface with the anterior portion of the disk quite flat, but rising posteriorly to beyond middle, the posterior declivity being much longer and more steep than usual, with fine striae containing rows of shallow punctures separated by minute granules, the intervals almost plane, very finely aciculate, with a few scattered minute granules, mostly hidden by the scaling and more noticeable on the declivity; colour black with brown scaling on the disk, but paler towards the sides and apex, and with a conspicuous pale common V-shaped mark having its apex on the summit of the declivity, the intervals with distant pale setae, which are longer and suberect on the disk, and shorter and depressed on the declivity. *Legs* slender, piceous, with uniform fine pale scaling, the anterior tibiae slightly incurved at the apex.

TYPE in the British Museum.

NATAL [coll. Pascoe].

I have seen only the type of this species, which was erroneously referred to *Phlyctinus callosus* Boh. by Pascoe. The shape of the elytra is unusual and gives the insect a distinctive facies. The specimen is probably a female.

38. *Sciobius horni*, sp. nov. (Plate XIX. fig. 11.)Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8, lat. $3\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Head rather shorter than its width at base, black, with distinct close punctuation and fine grey pubescence, the impressed line dividing it from the rostrum very sharply angulate; eyes moderately prominent. *Rostrum* distinctly longer than broad, its sides subparallel, the genæ only slightly and roundly dilated in both sexes; upper surface slightly impressed, tricarinate, the carinae straight and parallel, the punctuation and pubescence as on the head, the central carina bare and impunctate. *Antennae* long